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The Only Way Out.

The Philadelphia Times is a Democratic paper, a regular, its Democracy being of the Bryan brand and its faith and doc-And yet the Times is not living up to and in accordance with that faith, and is not expounding that doctrine. Our contemperary has no doubt that we could immediately pacify the insurgent Filipinos "if we would offer them peace and liberty under constitutional guarantees.' Our contemporary appears to have no doubt of the amiability and the intelligence of those ten millions of strangely heterogeneous people, and it intimates no

This estimate of the Filipinos is not thentic Democratic output on that subtution goes with the flag, the Democratic platform does not assert that the Filipinos are citizens or that the Democracy wants them to be. It comes very near saying they never shall be. It squarely asserts:

"The Fillpines cannot become citizens withou subjects without imperiling our form of govern ment, and we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire; we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and, third, protection from outside interference."

If, as The Post believes, and the Democracy contends, the Constitution goes with the flag, the Filipinos were citizens long before that declaration was made they became citizens when the Paris treaty was adopted. That being the case, those of them who are resisting our authority are in rebellion against the Constitution and flag of the United States. and the government has no choice but to force them into submission.

The Post has repeatedly declared that there is no authority in the Constitution for putting an integral part of the United States out from under the flag and the Constitution. The Post has challenged the supporters of the Kansas City platform to pendence to the Filipinos if the Constitution goes with the flag. Their status is precisely that of the inhabitants of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma. Up to this date that challenge remains unanswered. No Democrat, no anti-expansion ist, no statesman or jurist has undertaken to show any constitutional authority for fulfilling the Democratic pledge of independence without abandoning the Democratic position, "the paramount issue." We infer from the deliverances of the Philadelphia Times that it agrees with The Post.

On the other hand, the Republican contention that Congress has a free hand in the Philippines, unrestrained by the Constitution, would exactly suit the desire of the Democrats to get rid of these islands and their troublesome inhabitants. Should the Supreme Court sustain the Republicans, we can, if so inclined, give away, sell, or otherwise dispose of the Philippines. But if the court sustains the Democratic construction of the Constitution, the Filipinos will be declared to have become citizens long ago, and the wish fably disgraced. to make them aliens will be impossible of gratification. The Republican contention opens a way to carry out the Democratic pledge. The Democratic contention is squarely opposed to that pledge.

Meanwhile, there can be no reasonable question of the right and duty of our government to suppress insurrection against its authority on any part of the globe over which our flag floats as an emblem of sovereignty. That is good American doctrine, and must, therefore, be good Democratic and good Republican doctrine.

The absence of a belligerent spirit among the opposition in Congress since the session began-a fact which has great- Senate of the United States, and in doing so ly facilitated and expedited public business-has been voluminously and variously commented upon. In some quarters this phase of the post-election situation party has lost its courage, its characterit has always hitherto displayed in times of trial. A few Republican organs and for the Democracy speak of the minority in Congress as if they were completely disheartened by the long series of disasters culminating in the crushing decratic papers severely censure the Demo- played in rolling up their stupendous Recratic Congressmen because they have publican plurality. not seen fit to avail themselves of every possible opportunity to delay action on brought up for consideration. Some of the minority as if they had been demented and rendered impotent by the misfor-

tunes of the last seven years. The Post sees no occasion for any of eulogy for Addicks, and no respect for his athletic clubs? those comments. To an unprejudiced ob- political methods. The Post has, on vari- If the New York yellow newspapers server there has been nothing in the air, ous fitting occasions, expressed its views bearing, or attitude of the defeated minor- of that politician and the unblushing ef- soon be setting the pace for them. one side or warrants much hilarity on not, we suspect, the only man who has court are not always reliable. ity in Congress that calls for reproof on frontery of his confessed boodling. He is the other. No bill of a very strictly par- used large sums of money in promotion tisan character has passed either House of his personal ambition to fill a seat in To those bills which the Democrats detection the United States Senate; but, so far as Dick Croker's political anatomy. sired to amend they have made sufficient | we know, he is the only man who has opposition to keep their record straight ever openly proclaimed that he had done factious opposition. And it should be rewhich both parties have adopted, the newspapers. House of Representatives cannot be the arena for much filibustering without con-sent of the majority. When the session to betray their party. The Demogratic in the first issue of the Commoner. began the minority clearly understood legislators, seeing that their party has Anything further that Gen. Eagan may began the minority clearly understood legislators, seeing that their party has that prompt dispatch of business was an lost in the fight for the two Senator- have to say will come in under a "Re- when we give up St. Nichelar and his green tree,

before them an extra session of the new

There has been no surrender of or disoyalty to any distinctive Democratic doctrine by that party's representation in this Congress. On the contrary, it has stood equarely on Democratic ground. If it conues to the end of the session to follow ers, and special privileges will be allowed to postthe conservative course it has thus far pursued, the Democratic party will be stronger with the people than it could so have been made by forcing an extra session. A party that was so enraged by 2 78 and resentful of defeat that it permitted ... 70 anger rather than reason to control its behavior in Congress might suit a few

Mr. Cleveland's Rank and File.

thereby win lasting honor.

The country has been greatly amused trine being the Kansas City platform. reverberating flatulence. He dealt in heavy yet have cause to regret the Senate's lack generalities, advocated "a return to the of decision in this respect. theories and practices of the fathers," and wound up with one of those Delphic utterances for which he is justly famous: "Give the rank and file a chance."

merry with the prophet and his fugleman:

"As a humorous paper the Atlanta Journal is a suspicion of their unfitness for American Mr. Grover Cleveland, of Princeton, N. J. The III, which subjected us to the interference institutions. It appears to think that pride with which the Journal announced its suc- and supervision of the European powers, sweet peace and admirable loyalty would cess in obtaining a hitherto unobtainable expresbe insured if we would tender them the sion from Mr. Cleveland was sufficient to provoke same kind of government that we have at a smile, but the thing became much more amusing be, to our injury and peril. The conventhat the interviewer simply plastered the interharmonious with the latest and only au- viewed with flattery, such as this: 'Mr. Cleveland, you are the most successful Democrat of the past ject. While contending that the Consti- fifty years. You have made more history than any erat since Andrew Jackson, and so on. Under this steady stream of hot stuff the ice melted and Mr. Cleveland, having been reluctantly onvinced of his unmatched greatness, proceeded to speak the magic words that should reunite the party which he himself had smashed. He not only said the words once, but repeated them in several different ways, and the Atlanta Journal man went away patting himself on the back, while Mr. Cleveland looked 'rosy and happy.' "

Just what Mr. Cleveland means by "the rank and file" we shall not try to guess. What we know is that he has never yet strength of his party vote. Mr. Bryan was ating surrender. We know full well which defeated in 1896, but he received at least course the American people will preferdid when he was elected in 1892. The in- we can easily foresee the finish of a condividual may decide for himself as to the flict between this country and Great real character and constitution of the Britain. Democratic "rank and file." Mr. Clevebankers, capitalists, and corporations of the East, but others may think that the great body of the Democratic voters are n question.

And figures talk.

Will Addicks Be Beaten?

The Philadelphia Times makes an ingenious plea for the election of one or supporters of the Kansas City platform to genious plea for the election of one or show any authority for granting indeate by the Republican legislature of Dela- hands earlier in the war. sertion that, although Delaware is a small State, "it maintains three political parties, neither of which is in absolute control." Going into details, the Times mentions as "first" the Democratic party, on which it bestows a eulogy rather more optimistic than the facts warrant. The ext is what the Times calls "the Addicks Republican party," which, it says, and Grover Cleveland always were in was "recognized as regular by the Republoch on the question of duck hunting. ican National Convention, but representing only the corrupting power of money n politics." And the third, according to sons who desire to reopen the end-of-thethe Times, "is the party of decent Republicans, who resent the domination of Addicks and his boodle, and seek to defeat his plans for his own election to the United States Senate." Having laid that oundation for its foxy appeal, the Times

get right down to business, thus: "To defeat Addicks is Delaware's first duty. The Diamond State has sent to the Senate in time past a long line of ilfustrious men, whose memory would must pay the bric-a-brac dealers. be dishonored by the election of this boodler to their place, and the fair name of Delaware inef-

"This should be the common aim of all good citizens-of the Democrats, who, if not the maority, are the plurality party of the State, having but narrowly lost the control of the legislature at the last election, and of the decent Republicans, who are a minority, forming the smallest of the is three parties into which Delawareans are now

divided. "The plain course of action for the Republ who are opposed to Addicks is to support the Democrats in the election of a Senator or Senators who will worthily represent the State. This is the course that patriotism and common sense alike dictate.

"The small Republican minority have no power to defeat Addicks, except by blocking any election, but they can help the Democratic plurality to restore Delaware to its once proud position in the would win the applause of right-thinking people everywhere."

There is a serious mistake in the pre mises of the above. There are not two Reis accepted as proof that the Democratic publican parties in Delaware, any more rumpus as a sort of blunderbuss affair, than there are in Pennsylvania. In each stic elasticity, the snap and vim which of those States the Republican party is at divided into two factions, both of which vote for the same candidates in national some newspapers that profess friendship elections, thus proving that, in the national sense, they are one party. The Addicks and anti-Addicks Republicans in Delaware voted for McKinley last month with the same unanimity that the regfeat of 1900. Some of the alleged Demo- ulars and insurgents in Pennsylvania dis-

The Delaware Republicans have a maority in the legislature, and are thereeach and every measure that has been fore entitled to the two seats in the United States Senate which it will be the Republican papers are sneering at the duty of the legislature to fill. The Times calls on the minority faction of the Republicans to betray their party in or-

But there is a way to beat Addicks imperative necessity. They knew that if ships, might consistently unite with the marks from Embalmery" head,

they retarded the indispensable legislation | Republican minority faction to defeat Addicks by sending a conservative and rep ongress, more strongly Republican than utable Republican to fill the Senate seat the present, would have to be convened. he claims. No party treachery on either Facing that certainty, they seem to have side in that arrangement. It would be a decided to serve the country well, and in wholesome exhibition of patriotism. The From the New York Press. doing to promote the welfare of their minority party in a legislature has the party by avoiding useless and wasteful right, the privilege, and often the duty of preventing a result which it depre-

cates by siding with a faction of the party in power. How does that proposition strike the

Philadelphia Times?

The Treaty-What Is Left of It. As we understand the Hay-Pauncefote

treaty in its present shape, the Senate has done much toward removing the popular objections to that deplorable instru-

The Davis amendment gives us the right, in somewhat vague terms, to protect the proposed canal in time of emer-Remit by draft or Post-office money order. When small-calibered organs, but it would not gency, but it has been so inserted as to leave intact the prohibition against "fortifications," and it, therefore, bequeathes to us a detestable and irritating problem. There can be no doubt that, confronted ver Hon. Grover Cleveland's solemn pro- by an imminent and sudden crisis, the inclamento obtained by the Atlanta United States will construe the clause to Journal and reverently but hysterically suit itself-in fact, we regard this evasive isseminated afterward. Naturally, we and indefinite utterance as more provoca- in his book on trade treaties, notices thatexamined with pious solicitude this tive of war in the future than would have oudly rumbling oracle, and, as might been the adoption of a clear, straightforhave been expected by even the most ward, and unmistakable declaration of to themselves, but costly and inconvenient to the helpless slave of optimism, we found it a our purpose to control he canal in our triumph of complacency and a miracle of own way, without reference to the inplatitude. As usual, Mr. Cleveland indulged in elephantine commonplace and reverberating flatulence. He dealt in heavy without reference to the insular agents. Every shipment of goods to a United States port must pass through the hands of these officials, and the amount, value, place of origin, market price ruling in the country On the other hand, there are two

siderations which will appeal with eloquence to the approval of the American people. For one thing, it is stipulated The Columbia (S. C.) State thus makes that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as now constitued supersedes, and therefore obliterates and abrogates, the detestable Clayton-Bulwer compact of 1850, and in distinct success. The State yesterday morning con- the next place we have an abrupt and tained an interview obtained by the Journal from final cancellation of the iniquitous Article ifs and buts. and turned over the canal to a foreign syndicate to be directed, if need should when the Journal itself arrived and it was seen tion as it stands removes from our future these forbidding clouds, and for this much we should be grateful; but it leaves us still involved with England-a most unwelcome and sinister arrangement-and it thus abandons us to a complication which the American people will justly regard with apprehension and distaste.

Perhaps it is the best compromise that could be had-with the Senate as it is now constituted-and in any event we shall have to put up with it for the moment But it is still our opinion that this continuation of even the shadow of a part nership with England bodes ill for us in the future, and will-sooner or later-confront us with the alternative of a devbrought out, even approximately, the full astating war or an inglorious and humili-0,000 more ballots than Mr. Cleveland for, after all, the people will decide-and

All this disturbs us far less than the land, it appears., has in mind the prospect of an eternal controversy-a perpetually harassing and distasteful squabble-with its tiresome concomitants of High Joint Commissioners, futile palaver, and greedy and ridiculous banqueting.

> The Hon. Wharton Barker doesn't have to start a weekly newspaper. He has had one in full blast for several years.

It is barely possible that Oom Paul Kru-

It must be conceded that Dr. Harper is great success when it comes to teach-

ing Mr. Rockefeller how to disgorge. An up-State New York man advertised persistently for forty-two years before he succeeded in finding a wife. This is somewhat of a reflection upon the bride

It will be recalled that Ben Harrison The Boston Globe has been so reprehen

sible as to open its columns to the The Vanderbilt taxes have been boosted

from \$400,000 to \$16,000,000. This will afford considerable latitude for a compromise. The dealers testify that Count Castel

lane got a rake-off on all the bric-a-brac purchased by his wife's money. This un-doubtedly accounts for the exorbitant People who dance with titles

Gov. Roosevelt has snipped off the head of the State lunacy board because of alleged irregular practices. The gentleman made the mistake of not getting in on the ground floor of the canal steal. The small ings that occurred in that State last week. operators always get the worst of it.

The Wall street operators have been squeezing the English investors. There nothing in the treaty to prevent that sort of thing. Occasionally that old joke about the

foreigner paying our taxes is exhumed

to swallow a loboyist before breakfast one of these crisp mornings. Adlat will doubtless be content up a lean and lank stocking.

We trust the gentlemanly burglars who are operating in our midst will be magnanimous enough to refrain from turbing the Christmas stockings to-night By dispatching the old Hartford to La

Guayra our government indicates quite clearly that it regards the Venezuelan Philadelphia made a great effort to give imitation of a New York grand opera

The Cudahy kidnapping gave the yellow newspapers the much-coveted opportunity for printing pictures "from telegraphic

It will be observed that the members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors And ma in her nighty, and I in pajamas were rather liberal in the reduction of the "pork" of the outsiders. The Hon. J. Edward Addicks is demand-

and will doubtless receive his pound Everybody will now agree that Lord

tion of his sailing date.

Why not permit the asphalt companies der to defeat Addicks. The Post has no to fight it out at one of the New York

not careful their Atlanta imitators will

The Hon. Perry Belmont has been prac-

pointing the finger of scorn.

It is quite likely that Grover Cleveland

TWO SIDES OF EXPANSION.

The Merit System in Our Islands and Our

The executive committee of the National Civil Service Reform Association found some good words to say about the extension and application of the merit system to the civil administration of our island dependencies. It would not have gone be youd the truth, however, had it said mor about the success of President McKin-ley's sincere efforts to increase the efficiency of our consular service. The fact is that the consular system of the United States is attracting the admiration of other world powers, notably Germany, whose efforts at imperial expansion are not confined to the acquisition of territory, but include the extension of German trade with lesser nations everywhere. This, of course, not done avowedly for the purpose of annexation, but rather, as Prof. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, has so clearly pointed in his book on world powers, with a view to the in-crease of political influence as an end through commercial amity as a means. many is naturally willing and anxious t do the United States is actually doing by degrees, and without making any fuss or parading any eagle feathers about it. Dr. osberg-Rekow, the German econor The Americans have acted judiciously in estabcompetitors. In all countries with which it has trade relations the United States has stationed con

steadily increasing exportations of their home country. Is this system worthy of our imitation? Dr. Vosberg-Rekow goes on to argue that it is a model for imitation even by Germany, notwithstanding the greater Germany, number of the latter's petty officials and the greater total of detailed work involved. He thinks it will pay in spite of all

formation the result of which is discernible in the

His argument is worth noting as prov ing by an impartial witness that the ex-pansion of American influence is not confined to one line, but that it is a tendency, a policy, a destiny which is manifest in and to the world at large. The testimony of the National Civil Service Reform organization as to civil service reform in he regions affected by territorial expanshows that quality accompanies mere material growth. The testimony of foreigners is that it is the quality of our consular service that makes for our commercial growth, and for that incalculably great moral influence which commercial growth brings with it when wisely util-

THE CANTEEN.

Wherein the Senate Has Very Wisely Amended the Army Bill.

From the New York Times.

One of the points in which the army bill, as reported to the Senate, is a better measure than that which passed the House is the partial restoration of the canteen. The Military Committee of the Senate proposes that the sale of beer alone shall be permitted in the post exchanges. Why the light wines which are now allowed to be sold are not also included does not appear. It is certain that, alcoholic strength, and moreover they are There seems commonoly drunk diluted. no reason why an enlisted man should not have his choice between two equally cuous, or, if Mr. Dunne and the W. C. T. U. will insist upon it, equally noxious

But that is a small matter compared canteen, as the only method of preserving agency for promoting temperance, dis cipline, and contentment in the army. It is the enlisted man's club, and it does so much to mitigate the asperities of army life that it prevents desertions and encourages re-enlistments. This is practically the unanimous testimony of those who know its workings best and are most interested in the morale of the army. On the other side are the liquor dealers and the theoretical prohibitionists, who are now found working together, not for the first time. One party or the other of them is evidently taken in by this alliance. It that it is the saloon-keeper. At least the W. C. T. U. is not now holding a convention in Washington. There is thus a fair sidered on its merits. That is a joyful a sentiment in the House favorable to officially interested in the promotion discipline, contentment, and particularly of temperance in the United States army.

From the Cleveland Leader. Gov. Mount, of Indiana, is said to be de termined to institute an investigation view to securing the punishment of those who are responsible for the three lynch-He will surely do this, it is said, if the

local officers fail to act.

The governor has been impelled to take this step by what he terms the negligence of the sheriff of the county in which the outrages were perpetrated. He was pre-paring to protect the prisoners and he telegraphed to the sheriff to ascertain the situation. The sheriff responded that the prisoners were safe, and on that assurance the sending of militia was delayed. It is seldom that the local officers can be depended upon to punish rioters. There are too many influences at work to prevent a full inquiry in the courts. A notaexception has been furnished at Akron, where more than a score of per-sons implicated in the riots of last August have been convicted and sentenced to varying terms in the penitentiary, the re-It is to be hoped that the governor of

Indiana will make good his purpose to get at the facts of the recent lynchings and punish all who were implicated in them.

CHRISTMAS EVE UP TO DATE.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all throu Not a creature was stirring, not even a ra No stockings were hung by the chimney with care 'Twas heated by steam—no chimney was there. No children were nestled in the snug folding beds For children in flat houses each landlord dreads; Were dreaming of comedies, farces, and dramas When out in the street there arose such a clatte

I sprang to the 'phone to hear what's the matter.
I called up the "Centrai" as quick as a flash,
To learn what had caused such a racket and class The moon on the street full of dirty black snow Was shamed by electric lights way down below, When I heard from "Central" that Santa was her I threw up the window to see his reindegr. No reindeer I saw, and it seemed a hurd trick For my poor sleepy brain to make c.rt old Nick. More rapid than trolley car onward he came, But having no reindeer, could call them no name I confess that the shock made my senses to reel

To see old St. Nick in an automobile.

The flats were so high he could not reach the So he went to the basement—the janitor shop. And when he found out there was no elevate Said, "I won't climb the stairs; I'll use the dum waiter." He went through the house from cellar to roo

And finding no children, said: 'This is the proof That children and Santa are much out of date, 'Tis hard in old age to be out of a tol But in this age of progress I feel an old slob." So he sadly went off in his automobile. And I woke-to find out 'twee a dream

May some sweet old-time customs ne'er decay,

And our Christmas be left to us merry and gay,

The story, though old, of St. Nicholas dear

Has filled many a child-heart with visions of chee

MINUTE TALKS WITH MEMBERS.

Representative Burke, of South Dakota, relates a peculiar conversation he had with the late Representative Wise, a few days before the House adjourned for the holidays. "We were taking lunch together in the House restaurant," says Mr. Burke, "and incidentally the conversation turned to the link between

sation turned to the link between this world and the hereafter. Mr. Wise talked quite extensively on the subject.

"I have pondered on the future for many years," he remarked to me, 'and long ago came to the conclusion that I was ready to meet whatever there might be in store after death. I do not know, or covers whether my and will be sudcourse, whether my end will be sudden or otherwise, but as far as concerns the hereafter, it is of little consequence to me in what matter the end comes.' There was nothing notable in the con versation at the time," added Mr. Burke, "but it struck me with much force when learned, last Friday morning, that Mr. Wise, with whom I had talked about death in such an informal manner only a

An incident of a kindred character is old by Representative Gardner, of New Jersey, who is using the leisure of the holiday season to catch up with some the routine work of a member of the House. "About a year ago." observed Mr. Gardner, "I met at Willard's Hoted. difficulties between gentlemen, represent the lowest level of social life in the Unitwhere I was stopping, Capt. Mitchell. He was an entertaining man in conversation and I enjoyed talking with him. He told me that he had a liking for military service, but that coupled with this preference was a strange conviction or forebod-ing. While he was a powerful man physiof production, method of production, &c., are noted. The consuls thus dive deeply into the economic condition of their districts and obtain incally, and fully capable of enduring hard-ship, he felt certain that he could never have long service in the army; in fact, that he would lose his life in the very first battle in which he should participate. "We parted excellent friends, and ultimately Capt. Mitchell was ordered to the Philippines. I thought nothing of his

strange statement to me till a short while ago, when I took up a newspaper and read that Capt. Mitchell had fought with his company in an engagement diately after arriving at his post of duty, and that he had been killed.

Representative Julius Kahn, of Californ nia, lives too far from Washington to take the long journey home. "I stay here to complete some of my department work," he says. "In my correspondence of late I have had numerous letters about the storms in California, which were reported here in the East as a cloudburst. The Eastern papers arriving in California were the first information our people had of the remarkable inundation. My informants say that it was only a good, old-fashioned rainstorm, such as used to prevail in California during the winter "The ground has been very much parch-

ed out there for the last year or two. There was not near rain enough during the past twelve months, and the late our was very welcome. It was not a cloudburst or a severe storm at ail.'

Representative Vandiver, of Missouri has a long blue envelope in his inside pocket, which he will deposit with the Clerk of the House within a few days. "It is my certificate of election," he remarked, "won after a hard fight, in which it was generally predicted that I would be driven to the wall. The Republicans pounced on me very hard in the closing days of the campaign, and one of the greatest cards to many constitutions, pure wines are they played against me was a charge that more wholesome than beer of the same I had spoken of Col. Flory, the Repubcan candidate for governor, 'as only a common laborer any way, and not fit for the office should he be elected.'

"Some of the St. Louis newspapers iterated and reiterated that statement in the belief that it would hurt me with the laboring people. It was an arrant false-hood. What I had said was that Col, Flory, the Republican candidate for governor, was a genial young fellow, who had worked as a conductor on one of the the post exchange, which an overwhelm had worked as a conductor on one of the ing majority of officers report to be a railroads in Missouri, but I did not conpensition of moral transgression. The moral laws valuable and even indispensable sider him a man of sufficient experience blic affairs to command the confialso compared him as bicycling through the State seeking the votes of Missourians against Mr. Dockery, a man who had long been prominent in public life, and was of known integrity and capacity. A great hue and cry was made over the newspaper publications, but it did not, after all, injure me, for I ran way ahead of the rest of the ticket in several parts of my district."

that to restrict the amount of secondbehooves the theoretical prohibitionists to class mail matter through the House, as inquire which. Nobody else will believe I have done heretofore, succeeding on one class mail matter through the House, as occasion," said Representative Loud, of California, "there are lots of men who tion in Washington. There is thus a fair will say: Loud, you are a splendid fel-chance that the amendment will be conespect to those who are personally and good bill. But there are many more, some of whom, for one reason or another, do not want the bill to become a law, and they find nothing too mean to say

"No, it is a thankless task to take up thing of that kind, and I shall not do it again. The bill is on the calendar, and, as

main there.' The chairman of the Committee Post-offices and Post Roads says he shall devote a portion of the holidays to some preliminary work on the annual appropri-

ations bill, which he apprehends will reach

a total of about \$120,000,000 this session. "There is only one question before this Congress of interest to the people of the State of Maine," remarked Representa-tive Amos L. Allen. "That is the question of apportionment of representatives. They under the new apportionment, and really they ought not to lose one. has a large area, with large interests of a varied character before Congress. The seacoast of the Pine Tree State alone is 3,000 miles long, and the amount of com nerce that goes in and out of the harbors is enormous.'

From the Boston Advertiser.

The system adopted at Tufts College to punish offenses against ordinary college discipline by imposing fines as penalties seems to be working very effectually. Per-haps other colleges may do well to study the system. The average student may seem at times to have little respect for many college rules, but he generally respects his father; and when he knows that very transgression of college rules means a fine to be paid out of his own pocke, or out of the paternal pocket-book, his respect for college laws and regulations appears to increase wonderfully. This sys-tem might not work at a "rich men's college," but at the average American col lege it should work a much-needed reform Not the Only.

From the Indianapolis Journal. "You used to say," suggested her dear-est friend, "that he was one in a thou-

"I still think so," answered the

whose engagement had been broken,

raguan Canal would have its engin

I have discovered that he is not the only one in a thousand." Engineering Difficulties From the Indianapolis News It was known from the beginning, course, that the construction of the Nica

iomatic action on the question is one of REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

A woman's ideas of politics are 'most as sting as a Christmas guose book for children One of the most painful things in the world is to watch a girl try to look shy while she is proposing

The girl who marries the man she refus

FALSE CODES OF HONOR.

An Artificial Code of Manliness Is Worse

Than Useless-It Is Demoralizing." what is really more important than the banker and member of the Stock Exsuppression of hazing at West Point is that the students shall not adopt false that the students shall not adopt faise charge. This views on the general proceeds of honor. Any one familiar with the various artificial codes that at one time and another have done duty in European and American life knows what a Stock Exchange," he said last night. "One was the consolidation of the light of the li handicap on true manliness or the high-est form of social life such codes have been. In Europe those countries that still stick to the ridiculous modern duel have the lowest moral and physical stamina, the least manliness, while personalities in public, private, and political life sink to a gutter level and menace the social

No one deems an Englishman a coward

because he scorns the bastard code of

punctilio and procedure is full evidence of a higher manliness and a greater in-dividual bravery. The same thing is true of American life. There is no less manliness now, when dueling is practically little while before, had been so suddenly unknown, than there was when it was supposed to regulate conduct and establish a high level of social intercourse. As a matter of fact, it did nothing of the kind, and to-day those sections of the country which still hanker after the spirit of the duel, and still adhere to the perdifficulties between gentlemen, represent the lowest level of social life in the United States. The spirit of the duello is a false one, and, being false, begets artificial distinctions as to honor which eat as a canker into true honor and true manliness. No society was ever made self-contained by the rule of the pistol or the arbitrament of the fist. The prime factor for good in any society is the restraint of the individual in the interest of the community, and the factor next in importance is the restraint of the community in the interest of the individual.
All this is exemplified in the behavior of the cadets at West Point. Their code is evidently aimed at protecting standards of the community from the lax-ness of the individual, but it does not appear that the protection of the individ-ual against the caprice of the community of the country. Now, if anybody wants

is earnestly aimed at.

And this is where the shoe pinches. At one time among the young naval midship-men the duel was looked upon as indispensable to correct demeanor as pugilism now at West Point. And yet who would go back to dueling in the navy or It at Annapolis? ness is a fine thing, but an artificial code demoralizing.

NATURAL GAS THIEVING. Without Punishment."

From the New York Commercial.

One of the newspapers of the country

Perhaps as discouraging a case of popular in rality as any yet defined is that reported of In-dianapolis, with apparent truth. The company furnishing natural gas has declared, with good

evidence, that very nearly every householder in the city is engaged in deliberately and systematically stealing the gas. Now, of course, there is some good explanation for this. The company has probably fooled and cheated the public, given had service, shown unworthy avarice, and generally misbehaved. Public prejudice against any injury inflicted upon a corporation rarely develops except when a corporation has violated its obligations. The harm to the gas company and its investors need cause no great regret; the real sufferers are the people who do the stealing. Moral obliquity is bad end finds it possible to excuse wrong-doing, there is something very rotten in the community. The next step will be to steal from any corporation, and then from the city, and finally from each The men who cheat railroads of fares and those who evade water rents and dodge taxes are those who will vote corruptly and betray private trusts if they dare. The companies and the cities can stand the loss, but the public cannot escape the

are not to be violated without punishment, The neonle and press of Indians either fail to sense the enormity of the charge against them as a community, or else they are used to that sort of thing and don't care particularly. So far, there is no authoritative denial from any quarter that they steal the gas company's property. The News of that city asks: "If the Indianapolis gas consumers are thieves, who are the sandbaggers?"-merely another form of declaring that the gas company is a worse sort of thie than its customers!

Really, this thing is an anomaly in nine teenth century ethics. But even in the matter of fineness of grain in a thief the Indianapolitans appear to be at a disadvantage. Possibly gas company might rob its consumers through the medium of scientifically con structed meters; but that process would be actually esthetic, almost angelic, compared with the coarse brutality of deliberately tapping pipes, "boring out mixers" and then boasting of this breaking and entering resulting in burglary!

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

An Ottawa dispatch founded on good authority says that negotiations with respect to the Alaskan boundary have recommenced between our State Depart ment and the British government, and that an active interchange of diplomatinotes is now in progress. This clears the way for reopening of the joint high commission, and makes bright the prospect of settling thereby a number of vexed questions to which the solution of Alaskan difficulty had been a condition precedent. It would go far, too, to dis-pose of the contention of some British newspapers that England intended to propose concessions with regard to the boundary as a quid pro quo for abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in case the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is withdrawn England has been willing all along to settle the boundary independently other Canadian questions, or prefers, rather, to consider it an imperial question which undue emphasis by Canadian inwhich it is, therefore, best to treat in a high on the list of cities transacting to large spirit with regard to the welfare of the whole empire. The position taken by the London Morning Post this morning, that Great Britain will not be disposed to insist upon a too rigorous interpreta tion of the letter of her rights, provided the British right of way to the country of which Dawson City is the capital is strictly preserved for all time, expresses the best opinion in England on that ques-

Dreyer & Co., 1896-1900. From the Chicago News.

Four years ago to-day (December 21) the "banking" house of E. S. Dreyer & Co. failed, carrying with it the resources of many poor people, followed by suffering, suicide, insanity, and broken homes. The "company," Berger, is serving time a Joliet; the principal, Dreyer, is living in comfort in Chicago, successfully fighting the law with the money of his dupes—"a plain, unvarnished tale of Christmastide."

Prom the Philadelphia Press. He—You're a peach! No doubt about it, She—Miss Jellus seems to think so, too, I overheard her say I looked well pre-He-The idea! Wouldn't that jar you? Knowledge.

Since Adam ate of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, every man has known just

what will knock a cold except the man who has the cold. Sees Cause for Gloom

From the Detroit Journal.

From the Chicago Record. "I don't know why; we'll never live to see the end of it."

"Is your depository a really safe plac-for my jewelry?"
"Safe, ma'am! It's as safe as lynchin

MEN MET IN THE HOTEL LOBBIES.

Among the guests at the Shoreham to change. His views on the general "One was the consolidation of the two rival stock boards, the Old New York Stock Exchange and the Open Board of Brokers; and the other was the of the Central and Union Pacific railro and the driving of the golden spike which completed the transcontinental railroad circuit. I was present at the celebration of the latter event, and was called upon solutely nothing concerning what was in the duello, since his spurning its childish store for this nation, any more than now know what is in store for us in m or any other year, but I ventured the diction that the completion of this rour meant that the United States would, to a great extent, secure the Chinese and In-

dian trade. "It meant further the opening of unbounded fields for the disposal of products of the soil and a means for the transpostation of the great mineral wealth of the country. I said there were people present then who would see the money center of the world transferred from London to America, and gave as a reason for it that the great products of the earth were most-ly to be found here. I said it would be nonsense to think that the clearing-house for the payment of these commodities would continue to be in London while the great dominant trade was in America; that the New York Stock Exchange would soon be trading in the securities of the

world. "When I made that speech I didn't feel certain of anything I said, but made a blind hit with as much Jingo element in jected as seemed proper for an American But the year 1900 has seen the realization of all that I said. We have absorbed the Swedish loan in its entirety; we have taken one-half of the British loan, and a large proportion of the German loan, and to make up his mind about what is in store for our country during the comincentury, just let him take the bridle and saddle off of his imagination, strap himself on, and with whip and spurs give his fancy a free rein, and his wildest dreams will not exceed what is coming to us be-fore the year 2000 A. D."

Mr. E. J. Burke, of New York, is at the

Mr. E. C. O'Brien, formerly comm sioner of navigation in the Treasury Department, and now president of the International Express Company, doing bus iness between the United States and the West Indies, is at the Arlington. "Since One of the newspapers of the country that appears to have appreciated the full sovereignty the export business of the that appears to have appreciated the full sovereignty the export business of the pravity of the offense of the Indianapolis land has come largely into the hands of the United States," said Mr. O'Brien last "While Spain controlled the island she exported to Cuba between \$26,000,000 and \$27,000,000 worth of Spanish commerce every year. Her exportations now, how ever, have practically ceased, while a that trade, together with much more, has come to the United States. Of course, Cuba has no manufactories outside those which are engaged in the produ of sugar. There is very little other fac-tory machinery operated in the island, and everything the people use is bought principally in the United States. This country, in a word, has a practical monop-

oly of the markets there, just as we have almost a monopoly of the markets in Porto Rico. "Cuba produces about 600,000 tons sugar every year. A large quantity this comes into our markets, while qu a respectable proportion of it way into the markets of Europe and of er localities. The main accomplishm in Cuba which the government of United States is to be congratulated on is the introduction there of Americas manners and customs. No effort should be spared to extend American ideas throughout the island. In time the country there will be completely Amercania but it will require a great deal of hard and conscientious labor. American ideas and methods will make the island one of the greatest centers of business on the

Mr. H. J. Powers, of St. Paul, is at the Riggs House.

Mr. Eugene S. Ives, formerly a State senator from the Albany, N. Y., district and now one of the owners of the King of Arizona, a gold mire in Arizona Ter ritory, and who was recently elected member of the legislative council Arizona, is at the Raleigh. Tae King Arizona is one of the largest gold min of the Southwest. It was discovered three years ago by a prospector named Eiche berger, who stumbled across it entire by accident. The mine is situated in desert country totally devoid of any su face indications of gold. While traversit this sterile region Eichelberger came across a section of rock and playfully knocked a piece of it to the ground. Hap pening to look at it after it had fallen. discovered that it contained a quar of gold. The spot was excavated, and proved to be a veritable bonanza. ow owned by Mr. Ives and Mr. Esp Randolph, of Tucson, Ariz., and an tensive plant has been erected on the si giving employment to a large number men. Mr. Ives is a candidate for the fice of president of the legislative cour of Arizona, and has excellent prospec of election.

Y. Kamel, K. Nakagama, Y. Nakamuri Baba, a perty of Japanese tourists from Tokyo, are at the Arlington. The

yesterday. Mr. William A. Baker, mayor of the city of Providence, is sojourning at the Arlington on his way South for the Christman holidays. "The city of Providence," he last evening, "is row one of the bu industrial centers on the face of the ea export business directly by sea, just Philadelphia, New York, and Baltin are now doing. The channel from the cl to the sea is not now deep enough to ad mit the passage of trading vessels of deep draught; therefore, only the smaller class

of ships pass to and fro.
"We are endeavoring to reach a depth of about 25 feet at the low water mark however, and when we have dredged that depth Providence will be in dir-line of communication with all the po-of the world. As the situation now stanmost of our articles of production must b shipped by railroad to the nearest of water ports for transportation abroad."

Ready to Negotiate. From Brooklyn Life.

Her Father-You have been paying attentions to my daughter. You ha proposed yet? His Lordship-Not yet, sir.

Her Father-Now, let us come right down to business. What will you take not to propose?

rom the Philadelphia Record. Jiggs-Hilarious, eh? Lushman-Yesh; won fi' dollars from Tankley. He bet I didn' have the courage o take the pledge.

"Well, I took it yeshtid'y, an' I got mon

courage 'n ever. From the Denver News.
"I see much in the newspapers about subsidies. What does a subsidy mean

John?

"A subsidy, Mary, is where I give \$20 for going to see your mother ins of having her come to see you." Boston Common Incident.

rom Harper's Bazar. Mr. Goodbody-Ah! little man! to see the wheels go round? Waldo Beanes-Thank you, sir, but I perfectly familiar with the mechanism the modern chronometer.